

Fine Type Of Leadership

THE IMPORTANCE of having our finest men enlisted openly in the fight to preserve segregation in Alabama is bearing fruit.

Alabama's Citizens Councils in session at Selma have elected Walter Givhan as president of the organization to succeed Sen. Engelhardt.

The Councilmen received in "frigid silence" a message from Senator John Sparkman, who has shown something less than a spark of enthusiasm for the cause in which his constituents have been battling for their lives and liberties.

Gov. John Patterson has agreed to address a meeting of segregation defenders in Montgomery shortly.

Chief Justice Ed Livingston of the Alabama Supreme Court has made a stirring declaration before a Birmingham audience that he would close every school in Alabama rather than have white and Negro children herded together in the same school rooms.

Lieutenant Governor Albert Boutwell at the same meeting in Birmingham told what the legislature hopes to accomplish to protect the state against the evils of race mixing.

A legislative committee dealing with the subject has been working night and day to strengthen the laws designed to protect the state's public school system from destruction by fanatical bureaucrats in Washington.

The new attorney general, MacDonald Gallion, has shown himself as an aggressive leader in the cause of segregation.

This is the news record for a single day in Alabama. Its most significant feature is the type of men who are getting into the fray to show the world that Alabama does not propose to tolerate school integration period.

Pierce Heads Ala. Leadership Group

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Prof. R. R. Pierce, principal, Lowndes County Training School at Wayneville, has been named president of the Alabama Leadership Study Council.

This announcement was made at the mid-year meeting of the council in regular session at Carver High School in Gadsden.

Pierce is a charter member of the study council which was organized at Alabama State College in 1953. The three main purposes of the council are: to disseminate information for use; discover and refine techniques of cooperation, and use multiple approaches to the solution of problems confronting educational leadership.

President-elect Pierce was among the large delegation from local ALSC chapters which shared a varied professional program during the one-day, mid-year session. ALSC clusters analyzed the recent booklet of the American Association of School Administrators entitled, "This We Believe."

OTHER OFFICERS of the Alabama Leadership Study Council who will assume office along with Pierce are C. A. Fredd, president, Hale County Training School, Greensboro; L. F. Stallworth, vice president, Morgan County Training School, Hartsville; J. T. Williams, secretary-treasurer, Carver High School, Gadsden; C. A. Brown, coordinator, Brighton High School, Brighton; program secretary, R. E. Moore, principal, Drake High School, Auburn.

The chairman of the board of directors of ALSC is B. R. Jowers, Eatman High School, Eutaw. The outgoing president is W. E. Morton, principal, Darden High

School, Opelika. The director of information and professional service of the council is Dr. Robert C. Hatch, Alabama State College, Montgomery.

Attorney Denied Request To File Birmingham Park Suit

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (UPI) — A Florida Negro attorney Friday was denied a request to file suit in federal court attacking park segregation here because local attorneys refused to join him in the action.

U. S. District Judge Seymour H. Lynne told Ernest Jackson of Jacksonville, Fla., that under court rules, he must be recommended or joined by Birmingham attorneys in filing the suit since he is not a member of the local bar.

"The rule has been applied in a number of cases of all types," Lynne said, "and I don't expect to waive it at any time."

Jackson said in his request that he had sought to file the suit but it was "apparent . . . all the colored lawyers have agreed that none of them will accept a suit involving . . . civil rights . . . unless the plaintiffs pay a fee large enough to employ all the Negro lawyers."

Jackson, who represented a Negro group here in an unsuccessful attempt to break down the Alabama school placement law, said he would file the park integration suit on behalf of 16 plaintiffs.

Gallion Credited With 'Holding Line'

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (UPI) —

There was no change in the rate Alabama schools this year because of the efforts of the state's attorney general, MacDonald Gallion, to keep the state on a segregationist line, the group said today.

J. J. Israel, newly elected chairman of the board of directors of the Southern Negro Improvement Assn., reported "the attorney general, through his confidential assistant, talked to various Negro leaders along the same channels that former Gov. James Folsom did several years ago. That is why you have no present effort to integrate the schools."

"No deals were made between the attorney general and Negro leaders," Israel emphasized. "Gallion is a segregationist but he is for peace, harmony and good will."

Israel, vice chairman of the Montgomery Restoration and Amelioration Committee, was elected head of the Improvement Association in an effort to coordinate the efforts of the two groups in opposing forced integration and building "peace, harmony and good will between the races."

The Montgomery group has announced it opposes any agitation for integration and the Improvement Association, which claims 5,000 members in Alabama, has asked President Eisenhower to conduct a poll of southern Negroes to see how many want forced integration. "The majority of both whites and Negroes in the South want segregation," the association told Eisenhower.

Israel, who has been the main spokesman for the Montgomery committee which has been seeking to discourage the state from filing a suit seeking integration of the city's parks, said neither group "believes in Uncle Tom's Negro that is going to be used by white people to going

be used by any people."

"We believe in getting along with white men to the best of our ability," Israel added, "however we certainly wish to exercise our rights without infringing on the white man's and for him to exercise his rights without infringing on ours." The "majority of the 14 million Negroes in the South do not choose to push integration," Israel said, adding the North is "using Southern Negroes as a political football with New York agitating for integration in the South and a lot of Southern industries doing the same thing."

Negroes Seek Prompt Ruling In Parks Case

Ask Judge For Summary Judgment

By DAN DOWE
Journal Staff Writer

Eight Negroes seeking to end segregation in Montgomery city parks today filed a motion for summary judgment of their suit in U. S. District Court.

The motion, filed by Atty. Solomon S. Seay Jr., asks Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. to rule in favor of the plaintiffs, and "the class they represent," without the process of going through a trial.

All of the city's parks have been closed down since Jan. 1, when the City Commission shut down the playgrounds shortly after the Negroes' suit was filed.

Judge Johnson later refused a city request to dismiss the suit on grounds that the parks' closing ended controversy on the matter. However, Johnson emphatically denied that he would order the parks reopened.

The judge said today the Negroes' motion for a summary judgment was filed too late to be heard on the next motion docket April 8.

He said the law allows City Atty. Walter J. Knabe 10 days in which to answer the motion, which will probably be argued on a docket tentatively scheduled for May 13.

Affidavits by the eight plaintiffs claim they are entitled to a summary judgment as a matter of law because "there is no genuine issue as to any material fact" which would necessitate a trial of the case.

The Negroes' suit seeks to nullify the local park segregation ordinance and to gain an injunction to end segregation in the parks.

The local ordinance has remained on the books since the parks were indefinitely shut down. It forbids race-mixing in Montgomery playgrounds and imposes

a fine and a six-month jail term on violators.

No one has been prosecuted under the ordinance since it was passed in 1957.

Negroes request park integration in Montgomery

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 3—A group of Negroes asked U. S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. today to outlaw city park segregation in Montgomery without going through a trial.

They filed a request for summary judgment which, under federal court rules, could be granted without taking testimony.

The federal rules provide for such action in civil suits if one side or the other contends there is no genuine issue as to the facts of the dispute. The Negroes contend there is no issue.

Johnson withheld a ruling because the city of Montgomery must be given 10 days to file an answer. The judge said the request probably will be argued in his court in May.

All of the city's parks have been closed since Jan. 1, when the City Commission shut them down.

Interim Group Vetoes Special Fund For Gallion

By HERSCHEL CRIBB
Of The Advertiser Staff

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion apparently won't get a special fund of \$150,000 to step up the fight to preserve segregation.

The interim committee on Finance and Taxation has vetoed the idea.

The committee completed the general fund appropriations bill Friday and turned it over to the governor.

It won't be made public until Gov. John Patterson presents his budget message to the May Legislature.

REQUEST DENIED

But it was learned the committee definitely turned down the attorney general's request.

The reason is plain. Gov. Patterson put a whammy on the idea as soon as it was made public. He said his office should control any such special funds.

Patterson said the "people of the state look to the governor to solve the problems for them—the responsibility of preserving segregation rests primarily upon the administration that's in office."

FRONTAL ATTACK

Gallion said he expects an "all-out frontal attack in all fields of segregation this fall. The whole situation is mounting up, emergencies could break out in 25 places this fall."

Gallion told the committee he would use the special money to hire undercover investigators and to hire special counsel if numerous racial suits break out.

The governor conceded Gallion and staff must defend such suits.

SPECIAL COUNSEL

But he said any money for special counsel "will be made available from the governor's emer-

gency fund" if needed.

Reports are that the governor wants to form a State Sovereignty Council similar to the one in Mississippi. The avowed purpose of such councils is to preserve states rights, particularly in segregation.

SIMILAR FUNCTION

In Mississippi, the governor appoints the members. Its function is similar to Gallion's proposed "undercover investigators."

A past Georgia legislature empowered the "Georgia Education Commission" to do electronic eavesdropping and other investigating about the state.

Gov. Patterson has emphasized that he and Gallion will continue "to work closely together" in the segregation fight.

But others don't expect the pair to work in tandem. They say Gallion already is preparing to run for governor in 1962.

Montgomery Park Mixing Now Is Asked

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—A group of Negroes asked U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. Friday to outlaw city park segregation in Montgomery without going through a trial.

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Patterson Will Learn Negro Is Not Scared

(Houston Informer)

If it were not so fraught with danger to the United States, the extended effort of new Alabama Governor John Patterson to frighten the Negro citizens of his state would be laughable. He evidently has not heard the story about the young Negro man from his state who, after valiant service overseas in World War II, went back to Alabama to visit his mother. After the joyous welcome and exchanges between the battle-scarred war veteran and his family, the mother asked her son what was the most lasting impression which his service to his country had left upon him. The son replied: "Mama, I'm not scared any more."

It is really tragic for the South and for the nation that so many of the die-hard segregationists still believe that Negroes can be frightened by threats and dier forebodings, just because they come from the mouths of white segregationists. They still think of a stereotyped Negro, who existed mostly in their minds in years gone by and who has now completely vanished, never to return again.

Isn't it pathetic for a young governor, after refusing to recognize Alabama's Negro citizens in any way in his inaugural ceremonies, to appeal to those Negro citizens "to turn against the agitators of your own race whose aim is to destroy our school system." Whose school system?

The unequal, segregated school system for Negroes in Alabama and in the rest of the segregation states does not belong to Negroes. It is a system set up by segregationists like John Patterson for the express and only purpose of preventing Negroes from becoming as well or as broadly educated as white people, and thus to be more easily kept down and cheated out of the fruits of American citizenship.

Listen to some more from John Patterson: "If you do not so (that is, turn against their leaders, such as Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Charles Gomillion), and these agitators continue at their present

pace, in a short time you will have no public school system at all."

To these threats the courageous and self-reliant new Negro asks Governor Patterson, "So what?" This new Negro knows that it is better in 1959 to run the risk of losing an inferior, unequal segregated school such as Governor Patterson mistakenly believes Negroes love, in order to wage the struggle for completely equal gated system, such as called for by the educational opportunities in a desegregated Supreme Court of the United States.

No, Governor Patterson, you do not move the Negroes of 1959 by dangling before them the inequality and inferiority of an outdated segregated school system. And, besides, the Negro of 1959 isn't scared any more.

But That's Different

The nation enjoyed a good horse laugh at Alabama's expense over the removal of *The Rabbits' Wedding* from general circulation. The attack on the book was foolish. It was an inconsequential story for children in which the rabbits were as most storybook animals are, for identification reasons of different colors.

But some of the criticism seemed to assume that we were burning all the great classics of literature in which color somehow figured. Silly as it was, the removal was nothing to be compared with the NAACP-inspired banning of *Huckleberry Finn* in New York schools (because of the character, "nigger Jim").

There have been other notorious examples of tampering with folk songs, suppression of *The Merchant Of Venice*, etc., but few of these cases caused anything like the national and international stir that the *Rabbit's Wedding* did.

Nor, do we suppose, is anyone much interested in the removal of the book *What Is Communism?* from the approved list for new books for a regional high school in Charlestown,

ALABAMA

Rhode Island. The book is approved by the American Library Association and the school superintendent who ordered it deleted from the list saw nothing wrong with it. It is said to be a reliable primer on the threat the free world faces.

But a number of civic clubs had been asked to contribute to the purchase of the books needed for the new library. Somebody saw the title and bolted—not because of anything in the book but because the word "communism" appeared on the cover. School Superintendent Philip Kelly quickly bowed to the objection because as he said, "I didn't want to jeopardize our attempt to get a school library."

Which is almost precisely the reason the *Rabbits' Wedding* was first moved to the "by request only" shelf of the Alabama Library Service. But by what is mere prudence in Rhode Island is book burning in Alabama when the race issue is involved.

Judge Denies Negroes' Suit In Golf Case

MOBILE (AP)—Three Negroes received a setback Thursday in their efforts to play on Mobile's Municipal Golf Course. U.S. Dist. Judge Daniel H. Thomas denied a motion for a summary judgment on their behalf in a suit filed before him last April. A hearing on the case on its merits probably will be the next step. No trial has been set.

Thomas had taken the motion for a summary judgment under advisement after a hearing Dec. 30. He had denied a motion by city officials Sept. 30 in which they asked dismissal of the suit.

Ten Negroes testified that in order to play golf they had to go either to Pensacola, Fla., 60 miles to the east, or to New Orleans, 150 miles west.

They said they had been told they would be allowed to use the course here as soon as separate lockerroom facilities for Negroes were constructed.

City Atty. Fred G. Collins in arguing for dismissal of the case last September had cited a state law giving cities the right to set up rules governing such facilities as municipal parks.

The suit, filed on behalf of John W. Sawyer, Samuel L. Andrews and Charles S. Goodman, requested \$5,000 damages. Defendants were listed as the City of Mobile, the three city commissioners, and Tom Klumpp, pro at he golf course.

Commissioner Feels Appeal Futile In Parks Case

By G. C. SKIPPER
Journal Staff Writer

City Commissioner Frank Parks told the Journal this morning that he thinks there should be an appeal of the trial judge Frank M. Johnson's ruling that segregated parks in Montgomery are unconstitutional.

"I can't speak for the commissioner and the mayor, but I don't believe an appeal would be worth the time and expense."

But he pledged that the parks will remain closed rather than open on an integrated basis.

Taking the opposite view, Mayor W. A. Gayle said that if he has anything to do with it an appeal would be made.

"We're going to continue to maintain segregation any way we can as long as I am in office. As far as I'm concerned an appeal will be made."

Police Commissioner Clyde S. stood behind the mayor's opinion saying the pre-commission would "definitely take steps to have the court order appealed."

The incoming administration declined to comment further on the issue until "after we've studied the matter thoroughly."

Mayor-elect Earl James said previously that a "settlement" might be reached which would allow reopening of the parks. He did not specify what the settlement might be, however.

AWAITS STUDY

Today James said, "We're going to get together and discuss the issue in full and I would rather save any comments until after we've studied the matter thoroughly."

L. B. Sullivan, who is to replace Sellers in October, also declined to comment "until a further date" because he hadn't discussed the matter with James and Parks.

If an appeal is pursued, the new commission will have to follow through, because Gayle and Sellers go out of office in about two weeks.

Yesterday, Negro Atty. Solomon S. Seay indicated he may begin legal action to force the city to open the parks unless it does so voluntarily.

He emphasized, however, that no decision will be made on future action until the incoming commission announces its plans.

Police Intimidation Recalled At Union Conclave By Alabama Labor Leader, A. Howard

CHICAGO, Ill. — One of America's outstanding Negro labor leaders who was recently released from an Alabama prison where he had been jailed and beaten by police for attempting to organize Negro voters to register recently hailed the 24th International Convention of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE) as "the gathering of the true fighters for full equality in the trade union movement."

Asbury Howard, International vice president of the United Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers of America, independently made his remarks during the course of a speech delivered to more than 300 UE delegates convening here from the United States and Canada.

Mr. Howard, a towering figure of a man who commands immediate presence, told the UE delegates of his beating and arrest by Bessemer, Alabama police last year while attempting to organize citizens to register for voting.

A tense silence fell over the UE delegates as Mr. Howard told how his son, Asbury Howard, Jr., 30, had been brutally beaten when he went to the Bessemer police station to aid his father.

"They beat and jailed a son whose only offense was that he wished to defend his own father," the union leader told an obviously

angered audience.

Both father and son were jailed on the charge of "breach of the peace." Mr. Howard was sentenced to six months in jail while his son still faces a trial which conceivably could result in a year's imprisonment.

After his case had stirred worldwide publicity, the labor official was released — having served four months in jail — in the wake of formal protests by many foreign governments.

The moving and eloquent story was told simply and quietly to an absorbed gathering of 300 rank and file trade unionists. At its conclusion, the convention rose to a man and accorded Mr. Howard a standing ovation.

Mr. Howard expressed his appreciation for the UE's support given to his case. "I am proud and honored to say 'hello' to my brothers and sisters here today," he said, "because I know I am with the true fighters for my people's full freedom. We seek to live our lives fully as God intended it. To send our children to school without fear and to live where we wish to live without fear. I know this union like my own will never stop fighting until we achieve this goal."

In convention, the UE delegates passed its civil rights legislation which called for "action to end the double talk and double dealing"

on this issue.

"Republican enemies of organized labor have exchanged their party's commitment to Civil Rights legislation in return for the votes of Dixiecrats to pass the anti-labor Kennedy-Landrum anti-labor act, the UE convention resolved. "False friends of the civil rights fight, including those who hypocritically use the counsel of 'moderation' to mask their real opposition to civil rights progress, should be exposed."

Negro Drive-In Censors Movie

BESSEMER (AP)—The scheduled showing of "The Defiant Ones," which depicts a white man and a Negro man chained together, was cancelled at a Negro drive-in movie theater here Sunday night.

Theater Manager James Benn said he was told by police to cancel the movie until it had been reviewed by the Bessemer Board of Censors.

Bessemer has an ordinance which forbids the showing of motion pictures which may be questionable unless cleared by the censor board.

Benn said he substituted another picture, and does not know of any plans to show "The Defiant Ones."

Dr. B. H. Johnson Jr., owner of the drive-in theater, could not be reached for comment.

CONTROVERSY VICTIMS

Zoo Animals Must Go

By DICK HINES/16-
Oak Park's small animal zoo—an attraction which has delighted countless thousands of youngsters and adults alike—will soon be no more. There are some 35 or 40 monkeys—residents of "Monkey Island." Belser hopes to get \$35 each for the young monkeys but the old ones will be hard to get rid of. The highway director also is a former state senator and House member.

Commissioner's announced Friday that the zoo animals will be disposed of—either Belser or M. J. Wendling, building and maintenance supervisor of the department who is in charge of the animals. Other animals which will be sold or given away include three peacocks (one pair and a 20-year-old male), raccoons, an otter, a wildcat, numbers of rabbits and three skunks (all deodorized, according to Belser).

Most of the animals will be sold; others may be given away to zoos or conservation officials. T. A. Belser, superintendent of the Parks and Recreation Department, expressed regret that the action had to be taken but added that "if the people can't see them, there's no need to keep them."

City parks were closed since Jan. 1, 1959, after a group of Negroes filed a suit in federal district court asking for integration of Oak Park and other recreation areas.

Federal District Judge Frank M. Johnson rendered a decision in favor of the Negro group. City officials appealed the decision and a ruling on this is still awaited. However, little hope is held that Johnson's decision will be reversed and most observers believe that public parks here will never be reopened.

The Parks and Recreation Board recommended that the Oak Park animals, many of them donated to the City, be sold and the City Commission concurred.

Most of the animals are small but the menagerie also includes two male black bears and a lioness which was reared from cubhood by former mayor W. A. Gayle. Belser said the lion, which is extremely tame, may be given to the Birmingham zoo. He is asking \$75 for the bears.

An Albany, Ga., man has offered the city \$25 each for eight of the park's 13 deer. The city agreed to sell them at that price but Belser said so far, the buyer has not appeared to take them away.

Engelhardt's son Phi Beta Kappa

Ala., Dec. 11—Miller Bonner Engelhardt, 21, son of State Highway Director Sam M. Engelhardt of Montgomery, has been initiated a member of Phi Beta Kappa fraternity at University of Alabama.

Engelhardt was tapped for his academic excellence and leadership.

A graduate of Sidney Lanier High School, Engelhardt, a pre-med senior, will enter the university's Medical School next year.



ENGELHARDT Mr. and Mrs. Engelhardt attended initiation ceremonies here this week, as did young Engelhardt's grandfather, J. Miller Bonner, former state senator and Camden attorney for

ENGELHARDT HOLDS membership in Sigma Alpha Epsilon, social fraternity, and Alpha Epsilon Delta, pre-med honorary fraternity.

Shuttlesworth Shows Courage

Carries On Despite Setbacks

(EDITORS NOTE: Enoc Waters is on tour gathering material for a series of articles on the South and integration. This is the third and final article in a series on the Revs. Martin L. King and F. L. Shuttlesworth.)

By ENOC WATERS

The Birmingham fight against bus segregation has bogged down in a morass of legal technicalities. Recently the convictions of 13 Negroes who defied the Birmingham bus seating law were upheld.

The city itself has asked the federal court to throw out Shuttlesworth's suit against the legality of the law itself.

The law gives the bus driver authority to seat people where ever he deems advisable on the vehicle. In practice, it's still jim down. The bus driver always decides that Negroes should be seated in the rear seats.

Shuttlesworth's effort to force the local school board to comply with the Supreme Court's edict outlawing segregation in public schools has been temporarily thwarted by the Alabama Pupil Placement law which the supreme court upheld "on its face."

Though the intent of the law is obviously to circumvent the school decision, the court could rule only on the wording of the law.

Shuttlesworth understands this, but the setback is still discouraging.

Ironically Shuttlesworth's greatest bane is his greatest blessing.

It is a stubborn, stupid bigot named Eugene Connor, blustering commissioner of police who is as subtle as a bull — hence his derisive nickname "Bull" Connor.

Impelled by the single thought of keeping "Nigras" in their place, the Bull is on the verge of making a martyr of the man he seeks to destroy, F. L. Shuttlesworth.

He has done everything legal and illegal except physically annihilate Shuttlesworth and his chief aides.

Outspoken, militant editor Emory Jackson of the Birmingham World says with truth tinged facetiousness that a Negro's credentials of leadership in Birmingham are a knot on the head from a police club and a jail term.

He ought to know, he's had both.

Shuttlesworth has had his share of both, too.

Though Shuttlesworth's home and church have been bombed several times, the Bull has refused to assign police to guard the property.

Shuttlesworth disdains a personal bodyguard though he gets a continuous stream of telephone threats. But it is doubtful the Bull would give him one if he requested it.

However, the Bull has found police available to spy on Shuttlesworth and the meetings of his Alabama Christian Movement for Civil Rights.

Two of them in plain clothes attend every meeting at which

Shuttlesworth speaks and take notes. They have been following him around since October.

Their faces grow red with Shuttlesworth's blistering attacks on the Bull. They bow reverently at Shuttlesworth's command when he prays for the souls of the evil white folks in the city. They sing sometimes when Shuttlesworth

leads of song service with his strong baritone.

I suggested that the two might be converted and become followers of Shuttlesworth if the Bull leaves them on the assignment much longer.

Whenever Shuttlesworth calls a meeting, squad cars full of police with the aims of the organization as with resentment against the Bull, himself.

Today it looks like a stalemate — and irresistible force meeting an immovable object. But something's got to give and it will. When the break comes, it will come in favor of Shuttlesworth.

And when the break comes in Montgomery, it will come in favor of King.

These two mighty men of God are ten feet tall. They have the tenacity, the courage and the will power to see the struggle through to the end.

Each is different, but each is the man for his community; is fashioned for his following; is somehow mysteriously ordained to carry out his mission.

Whether they were made for or made by the intolerable conditions in their cities is a philosophical question, but we'd hate to think of worth or Montgomery without its King.

If it is true as Joe Louis said during World War II that America must win because "we're on God's side," then when that break comes in Birmingham and Montgomery it will be in favor of justice, and what is right, for Shuttlesworth and King are on God's side.

**Trimmier To Seek
Contents Of Report**

State Rep. Charles Trimmier plans to lay before his fellow legislators a resolution requesting a congressional committee divulge contents of its investigator's



REV. MARTIN L. KING Can be seen as he receives the annual Spingarn medal, awarded

by the NAACP. At his right is Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP.

report on a Mobile land condemnation case.

The Mobile legislator was censured by the House in a lopsided vote after he had charged on the floor Feb. 19 that persons within Gov. John Patterson's administration apparently had exerted pressure to get a large cash award for a 40-acre tract of land at Mobile.

His speech triggered investigations by a Mobile grand jury and the U.S. House's Committee on Government Operations. The grand jury reported it found no evidence of wrongdoing and the federal investigator reported no misuse of federal highway funds.

Trimmier, in face of the investigations' results, has maintained



REV F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH strikes typical pose as he implores followers at Birmingham mas meeting to abstain

from violence as he discusses reign of terror he says is instituted by Police Commissioner "Bull" Connor.

Montgomery Leader Says 'No Gain Without Fight'

"If you are to be free there must be a willingness on your part to suffer... you must struggle for freedom. Things of importance are not secured by reason alone... but have to be purchased with suffering. Take a stand with right and you will someday reach your 'Destination Freedom'."

These words were spoken by the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, one of the leaders of the famed Montgomery bus boycott, as he addressed an audience of more than 250 persons at the St. Stephen Baptist church, 1414 Truist Road, last Thursday evening.

Rev. Abernathy was the principal speaker for the first annual Loyalty Fellowship banquet of Western Baptist seminary. The theme for the evening was "Achieving Human Rights."

Returns To City Buses

Rev. Abernathy, an eloquent speaker, briefly reviewed with his audience the date of December 21, 1956, the morning the Negro people of Montgomery returned to the city buses that they had refused to ride for 381 days. It was a memorable occasion.

He recalled how he and a colleague boarded one of the buses that was routed to a part of town they normally would not be going into, and the expressions on the faces of the passengers as they boarded the bus; and how two of the passengers inquired of each other as to where those two seated on the front could be going. Feeling it his responsibility to answer the gentleman, he said, "Sir you weren't speaking to me, but Our Destination Is Freedom."

"Too long the forces of evil and those that oppose us in our struggle have assumed we only want freedom in isolated areas... such as schools, buses, movies and the like... they have opened only one channel in the area of human rights. But we must convince them that we want to be free in all areas."

Rev. Abernathy said that we are experiencing a new decade. "There comes a time when people get tired of oppression... there comes a time when people get just plain tired of being pushed around. This

is not only a problem in America but a universal problem.

"Americans are trying to fill loop holes and flaws to defeat our cause. We have learned the principles on which our nation was founded. If these be true, how can America deny to give some of its citizens their rights because of the color of his skin?"

Further elaborating, Rev. Abernathy said, "standing on the principles of our democracy, how can the President of the United States refuse to speak out against violence and injustice in the South lands?"

America's Problem

Briefly reviewing such cases as that of Autherine Lucy, Emmet Till and others, he said, "the greatest problem facing America today comes from within its own bosom."

Jim-crowism. Our nation faces one of the most crucial periods in its history. Our role as a world leader is weakened; the world is saying black. There is a need for us to America, "We can't hear what you say about 'Liberty for all' because we see how you practice Jim-crow in your country."

"For years nations have been exploited... something happened... these people raised up. Ghana was the last one to be freed, but what about America," Dr. Abernathy asked? "Man wants to be free... give us our freedom."

White House Visit

He related some of the conversation he and Dr. Martin Luther King, the other boycott leader, had with the vice-president of the U.S., Richard Nixon. He told how they pleaded with him to ask the President to come south and how they asked him to extend his good-will tour to the south. The President came south, he said, but to George Nixon came south but never contacted them for a conference.

Rev. Abernathy said that America needs to be told of her sins. He said America was mighty. She was kinder to foreigners than to Negroes. He said, "America as I observe you, I am impressed with my native land... the land fought to defend... but America needs to be told of her sins. The Lord would say, 'Get

away, your hands are stained with the blood of your innocent black brother.' A house divided cannot stand; a nation cannot stand halting slave and half free. God has continued to bless you America over your 100 years of ill practices. But be not deceived, for what you sow that shall ye also reap. God will not be deceived, he intends that all men are created equal."

The Promised Land

"We have crossed," Rev. Abernathy said; "we have been on top of the mountain and viewed the promised land and it looks mighty good. We cry out, not violently, but in humble spirit, give us freedom."

"All across the nation as we move into Brotherhood and Race month, we are made cognizant of the fact that we are black. There is a need for us to come together. Let us pool our resources as we are now on trial." He said that he was not advocating a society of black supremacy, but a community built on brotherhood, where every man will be given an opportunity on the basis of his ability.

The Church's Stand

Talking on he said that the church must rise up and take its stand in the community; that there was a relationship between our devotion to Jesus Christ and our Gospel. It is social as well as personal. A minister truly devoted to the religion of Jesus will seek to rid the earth of social evils. "The decision which we are seeking is whether we will give our allegiance to outmoded and unjust customs or to the ethical demands of the universe. Stand up for righteousness, stand up for truth, and God will be at your side forever," he concluded.

Banquet Program

The Rev. James D. Rice, president of Western Baptist seminary, served as master of ceremonies for the evening. Invocation was given by the Rev. I. H. Henderson Jr., pastor of the Friendship Baptist church.

son Jr., pastor of the Friendship Baptist church.

The Lincoln High school chorus under the direction of the Rev. John S. Williams, rendered several selections during the program.

"The Creation," narrated by Gertrude Keith, with the chorus furnishing the background music, was a rendition long to be remembered. Instrumental music played by Joseph Cade preceded the welcome by the host pastor, Rev. John W. Williams. Greetings were extended by Dr. C. E. Richards of Mexico, president of the Missouri State Baptist convention; Dr. E. A. Freeman, president of the Kansas Baptist State convention; and Dr. J. H. Henderson Sr., chairman of the executive board of the State Baptist Convention of Kansas and pastor of the Eighth Street Baptist church.

Dr. D. A. Holmes, pastor of the Paseo Baptist church, in introducing the speaker, referred to him and Dr. Martin Luther King as the twins, the vanguard of Montgomery.

Prior to the closing of the program, instructors and officers of Western were introduced. Mrs. Cassie S. Davis was the general chairman for the affair. Students and faculty members of the school served as hostesses during the evening.

White Beauticians Say Special Training Needed

Negro Hair Problem Has Senate on Pins

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Miss Belva Frank, an operator in the Senate beauty shop, might be forced to resign under pressure for refusing to service Miss Annie C. Ball, Negro secretary to Senator Philip A. Hart (D., Mich.).

Miss Ball, who accepted the position in Senator Hart's office soon after she came to Washington in January, said she went to the beauty shop, located in the Old Senate Office Building, to fill a previous appointment. Upon arrival she was informed that no operator was trained to do her hair.

Miss Ball said "Anyone qualified to shampoo and pincurl could do it." Mrs. Nina E. Stephenson, manager of the shop, told the Senate secretary that she realized that anyone working in the Senate Office Building is entitled to be served but "I'm sorry that I cannot make her do it."

The incident was reported to Senator Hart who, in turn, called upon the Senate Rules Committee, headed by Sen. Thomas H. Hings, to investigate.

THE MISSOURI SENATOR could not be reached for comment, but a spokesman from the rules committee said the rules committee had no jurisdiction in determining the policy of private concessions. This was the responsibility of the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate. But, said the committee spokesman, there is no policy to determine here. The beauty shop, which is the property of Mrs. Mable Zimmerman Solomon, is allowed to operate in the Senate Building rent-free and must be available to service all people working in the Senate Office Building.

There has never been a rule barring Negro customers he added. But no Negroes have been serviced because they have not requested the service. He

recalled that Negro women have not been employed in the Senate Office Building until recent years.

In all fairness to the operator, said the committee spokesman, she said she refused to do the young woman's hair, not because she was a Negro, but for fear that she could not do the job well. Special equipment and training are necessary to do Negro's hair, and she said she was not qualified to do a good job.

On the other hand, he wanted to be fair to the customer, so he felt that she would have been served if she was willing to take the risk.

Sergeant-at-Arms Joseph C. Duke could not be reached for comment. Mrs. Solomon, proprietor of the shops in both the Senate and House office buildings, declined to comment.

THIS REPORTER has for a couple of years been quietly investigating rumors that Negro men were not serviced in the House barbershops, but there was never any evidence that any of the House employees had requested service.

Mr. Harris of the Senate Rules Committee said that Negro men had not been denied service in the Senate barbershops. They use the service of these shops, he said, and there had been no complaints.

While there can be no policy prohibiting use of any of the public services in the Capital to any of its employees, Negroes have just traditionally declined to take advantage of these services made available to them.

As for Miss Ball, she said she

was received with courtesy in the beauty shop last week when she went in for a manicure.

Capital's Race Barriers Crumble In Social Revolution, Report Find

In the past decade, Washington has experienced a major social revolution bringing the city "closer to the democratic ideal," a civil rights group said today.

The dramatic changes during the short period were brought out in a report of the Commission on Civil Rights of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials.

"A survey in 1948 under the direction of Dr. Joseph Lohman revealed that, in the Nation's Capital, the Negro was completely segregated and was subject to a variety of discriminatory indignities," said the report's editors, Ben D. Segal and William Korey.

"Since then, barrier after barrier to his advancement either have crumbled or have been overthrown."

Washington a Laboratory

Washington's evolution was likened to that of a "veritable laboratory of clinical experiences" which may be of value to other communities facing similar problems.

The report said that, like other urban centers, Washington's Negro population has swelled the past 10 years—from 281,000 in 1950 to more than 400,000, or about 51 per cent of the population at present.

In contrast to 10 years ago, white and Negro children attend the same public schools, the races mix at the same movie houses and theaters, Negroes perform on the stage of Constitution Hall where they were not permitted before and recreation facilities, including playgrounds, swimming pools and bowling alleys are unsegregated, the report said.

Other Advances Listed

Restaurants cater to everyone, public transportation is employing some Negroes, the hiring and upgrading of Negroes has improved in the police department and the fire department has made a beginning with desegregation.

Negro physicians and nurses are admitted to former all-white societies, the District Bar Association and National Press Club have let down the bars, some churches have integrated, department stores and other firms are hiring Negroes, most hospitals accept Negro patients and as a whole Negroes have access to first-rate hotels.

After listing these and other changes, Isaac Franck, one of the report's authors and executive director of the Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington, remarked:

"Almost every one of these social changes was preceded by dire predictions about the consequences. At best, people were sure that the change just would not work. At worst, disturbances and violence were predicted. It is important to note, however, that this period of progress was punctuated by only three minor disturbances."

Two of these occurred with the integration of swimming pools in 1950 and 1953, and the third in 1954, when about 2,500 students stayed away from school to protest the start of integration. The latter event was regarded as a lark by most students, back in class within three days.

Joseph H. Douglass, program co-ordination officer of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, said Washington's experience should be of "symbolic significance" for other communities.

Momentum Developed

"The significant appointments of Negroes to a number of high positions of national and international responsibility and public trust, added to and stimulated what ultimately became a momentum in developments on the local scene," said Mr. Douglass.

Mr. Douglass concluded that, despite the many changes, this still is not a "utopian community." He said in some areas there has been relatively little progress.

He listed as slow progress,

District Government employment practices, employment in private enterprise, union activity, some community services and integration in professional organizations.

4 Mexican Ladies Snubbed? White House Offers Denial

The Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.
By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON—The White House has issued a denial—plus an alibi—that four Mexican ladies, members of President Lopez Mateos's party were turned away from the White House doorstep when they arrived for luncheon with Mrs. Eisenhower.

As frequently happens, the denial only attracted more attention, and a more careful examination of the facts shows that the discourtesy shown the Mexican ladies was worse than at first reported.

Specifically, one of them was Senora Manuel Tello, wife of the foreign minister of Mexico. Long a resident of the U. S. when her husband was ambassador in Washington, she should have been so well known to the White House as to have been included in the luncheon even if it meant putting an extra chair at the table.



Pearson

What actually happened was that the official program referred to Mrs. Eisenhower's luncheon for Senora Lopez Mateos as if it included the ladies in her party. But in order to make sure, the ladies asked Wiley Buchanan, chief of protocol. He said he was certain the four ladies were included. It seemed obvious that the wife of the foreign minister of Mexico should be included. However, to make certain, he wrote a letter to the White House.

He never got a reply. From the fact that the White House didn't say no, he assumed the four ladies were included, and told them so.

They arrived at the White House, not because their chauffeur was following Senor Lopez Mateos's car, as the official denial alibied, but because the chauffeur was directed to drive there. The limousine then departed. When they were told they weren't wanted, the ladies had to leave in a taxi. A doorman at the White House was courteous enough to call one.

Because of this rebuff, and because they didn't want to be humiliated again, the Mexican ladies took the precaution of phoning Vice President Richard Nixon's secretary to make certain they were included in the dinner he was giving for President Lopez Mateos that night. They were told that they were welcome. They attended the Nixon dinner and found that they were.

Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth Will Speak At Civil Liberties Rally Here, May 22

The Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, famed leader of the Birmingham Freedom Fight, will speak in Louisville on May 22 at a rally for civil rights and civil liberties.

He will appear at West Chestnut Street Baptist Church, 1725 West Chestnut Street, under auspices of a committee of leading citizens. The meeting will be coordinated by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, of which Mr. Shuttlesworth is a board member.

Co-Chairmen

Co-chairmen for the rally are Dr. M. M. D. Perdue, pastor of Emanuel Baptist Church and public relations chairman of the Baptist Ministers & Deacons Meeting of Louisville & Vicinity; the Rt. Rev. C. Ewbank Tucker, bishop of the AME Zion Church, and Dr. Daniel J. Hughett, executive secretary of the Jefferson County Sunday School Association.

Dr. Perdue said that one purpose of the rally will be to stimulate work for civil rights and civil liberties in Louisville. Another aim will be to rally support for the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, of which Mr. Shuttlesworth is president.

Bus Protest

The ACMHR is sponsoring a bus protest and other civil rights actions in Birmingham. Mr. Shuttlesworth himself is under sentence for his part in the movement, and recently the Rev. Calvin Wood was sentenced to six months in jail for urging his congregation to stay off segregated buses. Both are appealing to the higher courts.

Mr. Shuttlesworth will stress the vital link between civil rights and civil liberties. He said recently in his column in The Pittsburgh Courier: "If the state can dictate to Negro preachers what to say and what not to say, when to do and when

not to say, when to do and when not to act, then Americanism has become far less than that which the Founding Fathers established, and what we have for so long proclaimed."

Support For Whites

The Birmingham leader said he also wants to arouse support for white persons who come under attack in the South for taking a stand for integration and equal rights for all citizens. Dr. Perdue noted that the Southern Conference Educational Fund has long supported white and Negro citizens working for integration, whose patriotic motive have been impugned by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Other members of the committee sponsoring Mr. Shuttlesworth's visit to Louisville include Frank L. Stanley, publisher of The Louisville Defender; the Rev. Charles N. King, editor of The American Baptist; the Rev. W. J. Hodge, president of the Louisville branch of NAACP; Dr. Katharine Dodd, Distinguished Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Louisville School of Medicine; the Rev. R. J. Miller, pastor of First Virginia Avenue Baptist Church; Neville Tucker, attorney and leader in the NAACP Youth Council; the Rev. G. K. Offutt, pastor of West Chestnut Street Baptist Church; the Rev. Alfred M. Carroll, attorney and pastor of St. Paul AME Church; the Rev. J. V. Bottoms, pastor of Green Street Baptist Church and Anne and Carl Braden field secretaries and editors for the Southern Conference Educational Fund.



Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth

Shuttlesworth, Other Leaders Denied Review

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (SNS)—The Alabama Court of Appeals Saturday had declined to review the conviction of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and 12 other Negroes for disorderly conduct charges.

Shuttlesworth and the others were convicted in Birmingham in connection with an anti-segregation demonstration on the city's buses. The conviction in Recorder's Court had been appealed to Circuit Court which upheld the lower tribunal.

The Birmingham prointegration leader and one follower were sentenced to jail and 11 others were fined up to \$100.

Shuttlesworth was ordered to serve 90 days in jail and fined \$100, while the Rev. J. S. Phifer was sentenced to 60 days in jail and fined \$100.



Shuttlesworth Says:

By REV. F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH

and their children.

One of the worst miscarriages of justice is that Ashbury Howard is today serving out a sentence on the road gang for reprinting a picture of a man with chains around his wrists... while the white hoodlums, who beat him up within the confines of the Bessemer courthouse are walking around loose with no intentions or efforts on the part of officials to seek them out and arrest them.

His son, who tried to extricate him from the mob, has also been given a heavy fine and nearly a year in jail. The white printer was given a fine and jail term for simply reprinting the picture.

THIS IS the true caliber of Southern law at this time. It is supposed to be color blind and to deal fairly with all men, irrespective of color. But where segregation is concerned, no Negro—or white man—can expect fair treatment at the hands of jurists who pride their upholding segregation and maintaining the "Southern way of life" more highly than they seem to do their religion.

The minds of most of our city and state courts officials are either so inflamed or confused over how best to keep segregation until any Negro leader fairly knows his fate when he comes up for trial.

As I wrote last week, the jurist practically told the spectators what his verdict would be almost at the beginning of the trial of Rev. Mr. Woods. Here the state was dealing a heavy hand to a minister who only advised his people against riding segregated buses.

THESE INCIDENTS plus many more that have happened in the Birmingham area lately, seem to fit into a picture: law enforcement agencies and the judicial process appear at this time to be combined in their efforts against Negroes' attempts to win first-class citizenship for themselves

Consider the triple-charges against the 13 Negroes who violated the segregation laws on buses in Birmingham last October, and the quadruple charges placed against me.

All 14 of us had to make bond on all charges, which amounted to nearly \$1,500, and that was only for three days for we were placed in jail again for five days at the time of sentencing.

Going further, look at the charges placed against Rev. Mr. Billups for allegedly touching the lapel of an officer's coat. They called this "interfering with an officer."

Of course, the man had to make bond and appeal until finally they compromised and settled for a \$100 fine, after we had refused, through our lawyers, to accept the suspended sentence of six months.

ALTHOUGH WE rode the buses unsegregated in late October, we were tried, convicted and sentenced the same week; but the appeal trial in Circuit Court was scheduled about four weeks later, the date being Dec. 10.

Normally, it takes from six to 18 months to schedule an ordinary appeal. We felt that the city and county were joining together, trying not only to harass our organization but also to break us financially.

There was also the spectacle of a court insisting that Harvey Kelley, who had been convicted in a lower court for distributing boycott literature, would accept a \$500 fine and suspended sentence in lieu of appealing to the State Court of Appeals. Kelley did what we thought was a wise thing and appealed.

OURS IS a nation of laws and not of men. Our democratic system and society and all our institutions are based upon the fact that we are essentially a law-abiding people, a people who respect those who have the rule over us. This is as it should be.

Law itself is deliberative and

slow, for it is intended after due deliberation and contemplation to bring out a fair, just and equitable solution to the complexities of man.

Those who occupy positions of authority in our cities and states and on our judicial benches should certainly be men of honesty and integrity, and should be just men, ruling in the fear of God. So careful ought they to be in their handling of men's lives, welfare and property that their concerted actions, taken together and viewed as a whole, should never even remotely resemble the actions of a bunch of gangsters who have gotten themselves together to try and stop someone whom they think might become crooked.

Even segregation, with all its "advantages" to the white race, is not worthy of reducing the sacredness of law to the prejudiced whims of men who sit in high places and portray themselves as men of low minds.

This is the hour for statesmen to raise their voices and outcries the politicians who only seek to do their business in the heat of the moment. Let this become truly a nation of free men . . . men who will not be subject to other men's whims and caprices.

Shuttlesworth To Appear On Radio Program

The Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth will appear on Phyllis Knight's program, "Your Home" when he visits Louisville next week for a civil rights and civil liberties rally.

The Birmingham freedom fighter will be on the program on WHAS 9 a.m. Thursday, the day before he delivers a major address at the West Chestnut Street Baptist Church, 1725 W. Chestnut.

Civil Rights Struggle

He will talk on "The Struggle For Civil Rights and Civil Liberties" in his appearance at the church at 8 p.m. Friday. The rally is being sponsored by the Citizens Committee for Shuttlesworth and coordinated by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, of which Mr. Shuttlesworth is a board member.

This week the Shuttlesworth

Committee is sending letters to hundreds of community leaders inviting them and their friends to hear this outstanding leader.

The letter says in part:

Birmingham Leader

"Mr. Shuttlesworth is the leader of the bus protest and other civil rights struggles in Birmingham, which is without a doubt the most backward city in North America in its race relations.

"The courageous minister and others in Birmingham set out to change this situation. Since then they have been jailed, bombed, beaten, and otherwise harassed for seeking their rights.

"He will tell this story and also discuss attacks on white people who stand for integration in the South — especially attacks by the Un-American Committee. We feel sure that you will gain inspiration from the message that Mr. Shuttlesworth will bring."

The letter was signed by the co-chairmen of the Committee — Dr. M. M. D. Perdue, Bishop C. Eubank Tucker, and Dr. Daniel J. Hughlett.

Speaker Hits At Attackers Of Integrationists

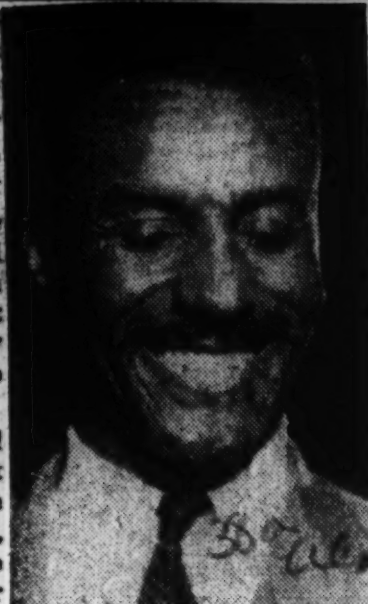
The House Un-American Activities Committee and others who accuse integrationists of subversion were assailed by the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham at a rally at West Chestnut Street Baptist last Friday night.

The Bradens were jailed on sedition charges in 1954 after they acted as agents for a Negro family in the purchase of a house in a previously all-white neighborhood. After these

The responsive interracial audience of about 800 voted to protest to the U. S. Senate and House against Congressional proposals to revive state sedition laws or otherwise curb the U. S. Supreme Court.

Citizens Appointed

Dr. M. M. D. Perdue, chairman of the meeting, appointed



Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth

five prominent citizens to a committee to draft communications to representatives and senators. Those appointed were the Rt. Rev. C. Eubank Tucker, bishop of the AME Zion Church; Frank L. Stanley, Sr., publisher of the Louisville Defender; the Rev. C. N. King, editor of the American Baptist; James A. Crumlin, president of the NAACP state conference, and the Rev. J. V. Bottoms, chairman of the board of Southern University.

All of these men were members of the Citizens Committee for Shuttlesworth, which sponsored the rally. The meeting was coordinated by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, of which Mr. Shuttlesworth is a board member. He is also president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights and secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Special Plea

Mr. Shuttlesworth, leader of the civil rights struggles in Birmingham, made a special plea for support of white persons who stand up for integration. He came to Louisville with the avowed purpose of protesting against the treatment of white integrationists. Carl and Anne Braden.

charges were dismissed, Braden was given a year in prison for refusing to answer questions of the Un-American Committee about his work in the integration movement. His sentence is being appealed.

Thurs. 5-28-57
Mr. Shuttlesworth specifically attacked the Un-American Committee and Commonwealth's Attorney A. Scott Hamilton, who prosecuted the Bradens. The minister declared:

"Negroes must not be fooled at the tactics of the segregationists. This is one big fight! We must contend as one man, white and colored together, for the total liberties guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. McCarthy, known as the modern prophet of hysteria, is dead; but the segregationists have taken up his line."

The Birmingham leader said he used the word "communist" without definition "simply because some Klansman or Dixiecrat doesn't like him because of what he does? Is it un-American or communistic to be for total integration? . . . Is a man a communist because he refuses to allow his head to be a coconut to be cracked open and examined at somebody else's will? . . . If the House Un-American Committee is really interested in uncovering Un-American activities, why does it not investigate the bombings, the lynchings, the mob violence against Negroes in the South?"

Speaking of charges of sedition and subversion against integrationists, Mr. Shuttlesworth declared: "If this lawful clamor for freedom and human dignity be seditious, then sedition has become the order of the day all over the world—in Africa, Asia, America, the Eurasian land mass, and the islands of the seas. Ancient history is full of sedition then, for the prophets, at peril of their lives, called for justice, the Son of Man died for freedom. the Pilgrim Fathers rebelled for freedom, the Boston Tea Party was a seditious protest against taxation without representation."

Ebony Magazine Cites Bravery Of Mrs. Martin L. King

Chicago, Ill.—Coretta Scott King, wife of the Negro civil rights leader Rev. Martin Luther King, has been honored, admired and threatened, but she has stood behind her husband in the fight for complete freedom for Negroes, according to an article in the January issue of Ebony Magazine.

The 31-year old, attractive native Alabamian has seen her husband manhandled, arrested, and stabbed. Through three perilous years Coretta King endured and she stands today as a symbol of the successful Montgomery protest, which was so largely a victory for countless maids and mothers.

Of his wife, who he wooed and won when they were students in Boston, Rev. King says: "She has maintained a composure that has kept me going. She sees the greatness of the movement and has a unique willingness to sacrifice herself for its continuation."

Mrs. King, born in Marion, Ala., is a sensitive, strong-willed woman according to Ebony, and in addition

to having substituted as a speaker for her husband she also mothers two children, runs a house, and occasionally makes concert appearances over the country.

According to Ebony, Mrs. King has grown spiritually and mentally during the struggle, and she says: "I've grown several years older, but we've grown several years richer, too."

Quakers Will Sponsor Trip

Dr. And Mrs. M. L. King To Spend Month In India

of Gandhi.

PHILADELPHIA—Dr. and Mrs. Martin Luther King will leave Feb. 3 on a Quaker-sponsored trip to India, where they will study the Gandhian non-violent movement.

During a month in India they will meet with top leaders of the government as well as the Gandhian movement. Mrs. King will be particularly interested in examining the role of women in the Indian independence movement.

His story and analysis of the Montgomery protest, "Stride Toward Freedom, is being widely acclaimed.

THE AMERICAN Friends Service Committee (Quakers) has been planning the trip for several months. James Bristol, the committee's representative in Delhi, and Dr. William Stuart Nelson, dean of Howard University, have been making arrangements in India.

Dr. Nelson is the former director of two programs in India for the Quaker organization. He is in that country now studying non-violence as currently applied to the political life of India.

THE KINGS will be accompanied by Dr. Lawrence Reddick, professor of history at Alabama State College, who will study basic education programs in Gandhian centers.

A prominent Indian leader will accompany the Kings during their travels in the country.

Also cooperating in the visit of the Kings is the Gandhi Peace Foundation, a new international center devoted to the teachings and philosophy

DR. KING gained national and international recognition when he led the successful bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala. He is pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery and president of the Montgomery Improvement Association and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The latter two organizations also helped make the trip possible.

His story and analysis of the Montgomery protest, "Stride Toward Freedom, is being widely acclaimed.



DR. AND MRS. MARTIN LUTHER KING
Leave For India

M. L. King Cancels Visit To Russia

ATLANTA, Ga. — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. announced that he will not visit the Soviet Union following his visit to India as he had earlier announced.

He said that although he has made excellent progress since he was stabbed, the state of his health and the urgency of the racial conflict in the South indicated that the trip to the Soviet Union must be reluctantly postponed at this time.

Dr. King will arrive at New Delhi on Feb. 7 at the invitation of the Gandhi Trust accompanied by his wife and Dr. Lawrence Reddick of Alabama State College. Montgomery and will meet with such Indian leaders as Prime Minister Nehru and Vinoba Bhave. Dr. King had planned to spend several weeks consulting with Christian leaders in the Soviet Union following his stay in India.

Funds for the trip to Russia had been donated last December by the American Baptist Convention in keeping with a resolution passed at the denomination's 1956 annual meeting. The resolution called for the establishment of Christian fellowship across national boundaries as a step toward understanding and peace in our troubled world.

Mindful of the importance of the quest for peace, Dr. King plans to visit the Soviet Union at a future date when his health and conditions in the South permit his doing so.

Rev. King Cites Integration Aim

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — The Rev. Martin Luther King told a news conference in New Delhi Tuesday that he plans to incorporate some of Mohandas Gandhi's techniques in the battle for racial integration.

King, making a four-week tour of India, said he would convene a special institute next summer to adapt the Gandhian strategy of nonviolence to the American Negro's fight for integration.

He said he is convinced the methods of the late Gandhi can "help awaken the American conscience."

King, a Negro pastor, led the successful bus boycott at Montgomery, Ala., in 1956.

He lunched with Prime Minister Nehru Tuesday.

Indian Audience Hears King Plug For Nonviolence

NEW DELHI (AP) — The Rev. Martin Luther King Wednesday night declared his faith in non-violent resistance even in totalitarian countries.

Addressing a packed audience under auspices of the Indian Council of World Affairs, the Montgomery, Ala., pastor said it is easier to use nonviolent methods under democratic conditions, but "I believe even in totalitarian countries, if nonviolent forces can be organized they can be effective."

He said that if Hungarians rose against Soviet domination in 1956 had used nonviolent methods they would have been on better moral grounds.

He contended that if Jews in Germany had resorted to organized nonviolent resistance against Hitler, casualties would have been less and the world's moral backing greater.

King Drops Plans for Russia Trip

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., a leader in forces for integration, said Sunday he has canceled plans to go to the Soviet Union after his upcoming visit to India.

King said that although he has made excellent progress since he was stabbed, he had reluctantly postponed the Russian trip because of his health and the urgency of the racial conflict in the South.

The Negro minister was stabbed in New York last September by a woman, also Negro, who was subsequently sent to a mental institution.

King, whose father is an Atlanta minister, had planned to spend several weeks consulting Christian leaders in the Soviet Union. Funds for the trip were donated last December by the American Baptist Convention. He is scheduled to arrive in New Delhi Feb. 7. King was invited to India by the Gandhi Trust.

He still plans to visit Russia at an undetermined date.



LONDON AIRPORT, ENGLAND ... REVEREND DR. MARTIN Luther King Jr., prominent Negro clergyman from Alabama, and Mrs. Coretta King, are shown arriving from New York via Boca Britannia airliner last week. The couple was enroute to India.

Rev. King Says Negro Denied 'Honest Work'

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Declaring that it is "not only immoral, it is almost murderous" to deny any minority honest work, Dr. Martin Luther King expressed full support of equal job opportunities for all Americans before a group of 500 religious leaders here.

In his address before the group that was sponsored by the President's Committee on Government Contracts, the minister from Montgomery, Ala., brought out statistics which showed the glaring gap between whites and Negro families in America.

Some of the points shown by Dr. King were:

1—Forty-three per cent of Negro families earn less than \$2,000 a year.

2—Twenty-one per cent of Negro families earn less than

\$1,000 per year. On the other hand, only 7 per cent of white families earn less than \$1,000 per year.

3—Eighty-eight per cent of Negro families earn less than \$5,000 per year. Only 60 per cent of white families earn less than \$5,000 annually.

4—Twelve per cent of white families earn \$5,000 or more a year. Forty per cent of white families earn \$5,000 or more.

Dr. King also pointed out that while hundreds of new industrial plants have been built in the South, jobs in these plants are as unavailable to Negroes as if they were built on the planet Mars.

The religious leaders who met at the one-day conference represented 22 of the nation's major denominations. They convened here at the invitation of Vice President Richard Nixon, chairman of the President's committee.



Prime Minister and Kings—

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, center, of India, escorts to dinner Dr. Martin Luther

King and Mrs. King at New Delhi. The Kings are in India for a month's visit at the invitation of the Gandhi Peace Foundation.—Wide World Photo.